THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

April 6, 1946

TAIWAN TRAVESTY

AN EDITORIAL

New Land Policy Urged

By R. S. Yu

Communist Currency Battle

By Edward Rohrbough

Chekiang's Rehabilitation

By Chang Chen-hwa

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

AN EDITORIAL

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

That Air Mail Ban

To The Editor:

In the March 30 issue of the *China Weekly Review*, you said in your editorial entitled "Air Mails Suspended" "Although the source of this order cannot definitely be determined, it is thought that since it was the Executive Yuan which ordered a similar suspension to northern outports a few weeks ago, the same agency is responsible in this case."

I can definitely assure you that in placing responsibility upon the Executive Yuan you did gross injustice to that organ *which had nothing at all to do* with the "wholesale" suspension. Yes, it was the Yuan that ordered the "similar suspension" because of terrific congestion of official passengers. However, after one of the leading dailies protested against the arbitrary decision, fresh instructions came from Chungking that the tonnage reserved on each northbound plane should be increased from 200 kilos to 300 kilos.

In the case of the second suspension (or what I would call the wholesale suspension), the CNAC notified the Post Offices in Shanghai, Tientsin, Peiping, Hankow and other places *without the knowledge of the Ministry of Communications*. Moreover, CNAC carried out what they arbitrarily decided upon in spite of strong objection on the part of the Directorate General of Posts. Why did CNAC act in such a strange way? There are two reasons:

First, whereas the sender of freight pays $4080 per kilo for anything sent from here to Chungking, the Directorate General of Posts pays only $300. (This explains why CNAC wants newspaper offices to ship their papers at the local CNAC office instead of through the post office).

Second, all air mails have thus far been shipped entirely by CNAC whereas the CATC, which has acquired many an Army transport, has been lucky enough to ship *only* freight. CNAC, I am given to understand, feels that CATC should also help ship printed matter sent via air mail.

According to a recent Central News Agency dispatch, the Minister of Communications is of the opinion that CNAC should accept as usual from the various post offices newspapers designated "par avion" and that any loss incurred therefor should be borne by the national treasury. The Minister's decision is indeed commendable. As a matter of fact, CNAC has purchased many transport planes and much aeronautical equipment from the U.S. Army at prices known only to the Financial Divisions of the Army and CNAC. It is only fair that when CNAC has enjoyed so much official patronage the reading public should also enjoy the privilege—though to a lesser extent.

From now on, CNAC should cooperate with the press more fully than before. Otherwise, there will be the possibility of the public's thinking that CNAC refuses to cooperate with the press simply because the latter has been critical of the former because some members of CNAC were engaged in smuggling activities.

INTERESTED,

Shanghai,
April 3, 1946.

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Index for April 6, 1946

Editorial Paragraphs

Taiwan Travesty 113
Small Scale UNO 113
Democratic Committee 114

Special Articles

Currency Battle In Communist Areas During War Recounted..... *By Edward Rohrbough* 115
Chekiang To Restore, Extend Highways Under 1946 Program..... *By Chang Chen-hwa* 116
Presidential Succession Legislation Being Discussed In Washington.... *By Emanuel Goldberg* 118
Positive Policy Action Needed For Efficient Civil Service..... *By T. F. Wang* 120
Government Urged To Revise Land Policy In Peace Program..... *By R. S. Yu* 122
China Advised To Stick To Silk, Forget Bid For Rayon Monopoly.... *By J. R. Kaim* 123

Departments

Letters From The People 111
News Of The Week 125
Events In Brief 128
People In The News 129
Who's Who In China 129
Business Foot-Notes 131
New Books Of Interest 132

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Contents of previous issues of The China Weekly Review may be found in the "International Index of Periodicals," copies of which are on file in most standard libraries.

Phone "Service"

To The Editor:

It is high time that somebody did something about getting a little more "Service" into the public utility services of this fair city. Outstanding these days, in my opinion, is the Shanghai Telephone Company. We have heard much and often about the toughness of the situation for this company as a result of the Jap occupation—non-replacement of worn out equipment, thefts, etc., etc. Likewise, there has been much to do about the poor treatment accorded phone company employees by their Jap supervisors.

All that, however, cannot explain why the personal service (sic!) accorded subscribers today is down to an all-time low! Take my own experience. Their bill for February arriving late, during the steady downpours of March, I was late getting it paid. However, I did get it paid after a correction had been made ...they had billed me again for January although that account had been settled. Six days after I paid my February bill, my phone went dead.

I got to the office and dialled "01" and, after waiting not less than two solid minutes during which the ringing tone could be clearly heard, got onto a very polite repair service man. He tested my number, declared it out of order and promised to report it. That was Wednesday. Thursday noon saw no change and I again called repair service and, after a three-minute wait, went through the same silly rigmarole. The test was repeated, as was the promise to report and repair. Friday the same performance was gone through twice.

Last Saturday was even worse, for "01" failed to answer at all! In disgust I telephoned "09" and asked Information Service what was the matter with "01," as "01" apparently was sound asleep. The polite but useless female voice only could suggest I "put down my receiver and dial again"—this after I had told her that I had dialled not less than half-a-dozen times, to no avail.

Then I remembered there were "supervisors" at the phone company and asked for the one on duty. She called me back at the office after an hour to report that my home phone was "temporarily disconnected" and would I contact their head office on Monday to find out why.

Armed with my receipts I went to the phone company's Kiangse Road HQ on Monday and after a brief wait was told it was all a mistake, that my phone would be reconnected right away. As I was about to depart, the very polite young man received a call and he turned to me to say that I'd have to pay a $100 "Reconnection Fee." Now a nickel isn't money these days, but the crust and injustice of it all are something. When I pointed out that I had suffered considerable inconvenience, lost many hours of valuable office time phoning and visiting the phone company, it finally was agreed that the reconnection fee should be dropped.

Through sheer carelessness, for which nobody even bothered to express regret, I thus was deprived of phone service for almost a week and narrowly escaped being penalized for some nitwit's error. If the Big Shots at the phone company don't think their service is rank, just have them dial "01" and watch their faces change as they wait and wait and wait!

DISGUSTED.

Shanghai,
April 2, 1946.

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密勒氏評論報
A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

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Vol. 101 Shanghai, Saturday, April 6, 1946 No. 6

Taiwan Travesty

DR. T. V. Soong, President of the Executive Yuan, and generally recognized as China's expert on first aid measures to be applied in emergencies, has just arrived in Taiwan. The fact that the No. 2 in the National Government can, at a time when so many problems confront the nation, take a week or two off from his other duties to inspect Taiwan means that the situation indeed must be serious. With the attention of the Chinese people focussed on the crucial northeastern question, and the problem of creating a coalition government, all-too scanty attention has been paid to the island empire reinherited by China. But even with the lack of information on affairs Taiwanese, in the words of the old Negro proverb, "Yo can hide de fire, but what yo gonna do wid de smoke." And there has already been enough smoke emitted by the Taiwanese fire to open the eyes of quite a few people in China (and in other countries too, as a recent editorial in the Washington Post demonstrated).

It is fortunate for the present administration of the island that communications are so poor as to place a virtual news blanket over the new national territory. But piecing the fragmentary reports together, it becomes all too apparent that the Chinese take-over of Taiwan is one of the crying shames of the nation. Here is an island, one of the richest in the Pacific, with an industrial system more highly developed than any other part of China, boasting of an industrious population ready to work productively. Yet results show that in six months Taiwan has been set back 10 years in its progress.

It was at first thought that Taiwan might make large contributions to the national economic effort. Even the greatest pessimists conceded that Taiwan, back in Chinese hands, would be more of an asset than a liability. But that was six months ago. Today even the greatest optimists agree that if the present control of the island continues for very much longer irreparable damage will be done, and the chaos so created will require not months, but years, to clear up. And the rubble and debris of maladministration, extortion, and plain corruption, is accumulating fast. Some quarters opine that Dr. Soong will effect a blood transfusion for the ailing economy of Taiwan. Far better would be a purge of the island's administrative system, and a thorough purge at that.

Politically, the situation in Taiwan is "packed with dynamite," with the Taiwanese population on the verge of rebellion. Nor should it be imagined that this assertion constitutes journalistic sensationalism. On the contrary, it is the confidential and unanimous opinion of the few travelers returning from Taiwan. Every responsible Taiwanese finds it difficult to distinguish between Japanese enslavement and Chinese "liberation." This is doubly unfortunate as the average Chinese was, and is, genuinely desirous of bettering the lot of the island's people and restoring to them their ancient position. Yet the present administration under Gov. Chen Yin is looked upon as a group of opportunistic self-seekers, intent only on profiteering. It is an unpleasant fact, but one that must be faced squarely if the present Taiwanese malady is to be remedied.

Economically, Taiwan is a picture of destruction and deterioration. Even under the smashing blows of the U.S. aerial assault on the island's industries more was being produced than is produced in the comparative peace and tranquility of today. Entire industrial plants are idle, their machinery rusting and deteriorating daily. Communications are indescribably bad. It is today far easier to book a passage across the Pacific from the mainland than to cross the narrow span of water to Taiwan. And such conditions continue to exist a full seven months after the termination of hostilities. Nor, it must be added, do there appear to be better prospects in store for the island's future.

Half-measures will not succeed in Taiwan. The reconstruction of the administrative system must begin from the ground up. From the very lowest in the insular government to the very highest, graft, corruption and maladministration is the order of the day. The development of Taiwan is pregnant with so many possibilities if entrusted to the right personnel. But latent dangers exist if left to the cast-aways of the administration of the mainland. The profits from Taiwan will be no mean drop in the national bucket if rehabilitation proceeds along constructive lines. Allowed to go the way of all territories taken over, the island will become either a staggering burden to the nation or a breeding ground for revolution and violence. The choice lies with the national government. There are no communists in Taiwan upon whom the present ills can be blamed, nor is there any threat from foreign armies. Therefore, present conditions are attributable to the negligence and inefficiency of the insular government. Taiwan may well become a Chinese Ireland if the ominous clouds hovering over the horizon are not speedily dispelled.

Small Scale UNO

DURING these days of pessimism regarding the workability of the United Nations Organization, it might be well to look at present conditions in the Scandinavian countries—Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

These three countries, which have always worked together closely, have moved even closer in the fields of political, cultural and economic cooperation. A little-publicized step taken at the recent conference of Social Ministers of the Scandinavian nations in Copenhagen was the formation of a draft agreement for a joint labor market. Final acceptance of the draft would mean that the three countries would draw on a common labor pool to fill shortages in the member nations.

These three countries today are probably the most stable in Europe. Sweden of course was practically unaffected by the war so that prices currently are but slightly higher than in pre-war days and the shops in the cities are able to supply consumer goods as usual. Denmark was the least affected of the German-occupied countries, since the Nazis apparently wished to use it as their model show-piece "colony." Norway, however, was pretty thoroughly ravaged by the Germans.

One interesting feature of their post-war political development has been their adherence to the pre-war form of government. In all of Europe the Communists and other leftists have made the smallest gains in the Scandinavian countries. In Norway, the most devastated of the three, Communist votes in recent elections were near 20 percent. In Denmark, the percentage was nine, while in Sweden, unscathed by the war, the Communists polled only six percent of the votes.

Perhaps the vaunted UNO could learn a lesson from the Scandinavian nations, which seem to be moving ever nearer the much-advocated economic and political federation.

Democratic Committee

THIS week we received a bulletin from the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, which contained an open letter of protest to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek over the death of Yang Chow, Chinese newspaperman who died following six months' imprisonment on a political charge. (See Review January 19, March 30, 1946). We also received a clipping from the New York World-Telegram in which it is alleged that the Committee has Communist affiliations.

In the past we have criticized the Committee for its naive and prejudiced approach to problems in China. While we are still not in agreement with many of the bulletins issued by the Committee, we feel that in this instance it absolutely is in the right. Although the Committee obviously labors under the mistaken opinion—seemingly prevalent in America today—that Yang died as a result of tortures inflicted by General Ku Chutung and his henchmen, it presents on the whole a factual and well-informed indictment of the aforementioned militarist, who, it is pointed out, "won world-wide notoriety when he ambushed and killed some 4000 officers and men of the New Fourth Army in January, 1941."

It seems that this would be an unparalleled opportunity for the Central Government to demonstrate to the world at large, and to its critics in particular, its determination to liberalize the government and root out oppression by ordering a wholesale investigation of the Yang "Affair."

As regards the Committee's tie-up with the Communists in America, we of course have only the information supplied by one of Roy Howard's notorious Red-baiting organs. The World-Telegram's case is based on the fact that a certain American housewife inadvertently got her name on the mailing list of a Communist organization and from then on received circulars from several other "leftist" organizations which were using the same mailing stencil.

Personally, we have found ourselves to be in sympathy with about 50 percent of the stands taken by the Committee and certainly we subscribe wholeheartedly to its avowed principles: "traditional American ideals of fair play, democracy and freedom...": Our main objection to the Committee is that in many instances it evidences a definite lack of background knowledge about China and a shocking lack of accurate information regarding current events. Also we object most strenuously to the practice of assuming, before examining conflicting political questions, that in Chungking all is corruption and tyranny, while in Yenan all is efficiency and democracy.

We would like to wish the Committee well and, if we may, offer a little advice. We suggest that in the future the Committee pay more attention to accurate and honest reporting and rely less upon emotionalism and ideological catchphrases in its interpreting of the news.

25 Years Ago in Millard's Review Of The Far East

April 2, 1921.

Even Basis

For nearly three years American business interests in China have been trying to induce the U.S. Congress at Washington to pass legislation that would place American business here on an even competitive basis with the commercial interests of other nations.

* * *

Relief

The Chinese students in the Kansas School of Agriculture recently gave a play at the college auditorium entitled the "China night" for the benefit of the Famine Relief. More than $800 was netted.

10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

April 4, 1936.

Measures

Dr. H. H. Kung said that he welcomes foreign capital in this country, but in order to hasten economic revival in China the Chinese people themselves must take the initiative and place the responsibility on their shoulders.

* * *

From Hankow

General Yang Yun-tai has vigorously applied himself to the task of fighting his three most fearful enemies, the reds, opium and floods.

Currency Battle In Communist-Held Areas During War Recounted

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

LIN-I, Shantung—When the Chinese coalition government is finally assured, there will be no currency war between Anti-Japanese Currency issued by the Chinese Communists and the Chinese National Currency of the Central Government. That is the opinion of Shieh Mu-chiao, head of the Economics Department of the Shantung Provincial Government of the Liberated Area.

Shieh, who became an expert in economic warfare through years of experience at holding back the tide of Wang Ching-wei paper into Shantung and at building the strength of the local currency, thinks both currencies used now in China must be redeemed by a new one, to be determined by the coalition government, which will have gold or silver as a basis and which will remove the economic problems created by China's numerous inflationary crises. When that new currency has been established, the Communists will no longer back their money with cotton and cereals as in the past and the vast quantities of Central Government paper will be reduced to a stable proportion, Shieh says.

Flood Of Captured CNC

The economists of this area fought the currency war against the Japs perhaps even more successfully than they fought the war of the battlefields. Shieh, who has had an important part in that warfare, knows the story intimately.

The Communists had begun to print Anti-Japanese currency in 1941, backing the money with stores of cotton and cereals, but it was not until 1943 that the need for pushing that currency became imperative. It was then that the Japs began sending large quantities of captured CNC paper into the area to buy up materials, leaving the people with shortages of raw materials and lots of worthless paper.

Shieh's figures based on the index figure of 100 indicating the worthlessness of that paper follow:

Chinese National Currency

1936	100
1942	964
1943	4707
1944	28018

The Communists tried many methods of fixing prices but all failed as the Japs increased their offers. So the Communists began to take more extreme steps and those were eventually successful. First, they conducted a wide-scale propaganda campaign encouraging people to take the CNC back into Jap-occupied areas to buy materials for importation back into the Liberated Area. Next, they prohibited the circulation of CNC and cracked down on black markets and in three months they had reduced the inflationary prices to one-half of what they had been in July, 1943. Their own currency had been exchanged for CNC at one-for-one, but now it began to be the only legal tender.

But the lowering of prices was too rapid and the local industries suffered and the economists saw they would have to stabilize prices by economic methods. They decided upon three principles. First, expenditures by the government must not depend upon paper issues with no backing. Second, so far as possible, government expenditures must be used as capital to further production. Third, one-half the issue must be used for buying reserves of cotton and cereals for stabilizing the currency.

Puppet Money New Factor

By following those principles, they felt they would be able to guarantee their money, and to maintain a ratio of superiority over CNC. By increasing production, they increased the demand for Anti-Jap currency and by controlling several important items, notably salt and peanut oil, they further increased the demand for their money inasmuch as CNC was prohibited. Puppet money was beginning to be a factor and the Communists applied the same principles against it.

A quick change in the currency ratios indicated their success. In the summer of 1943 Anti-Jap money had been one-for-one with CNC. By winter it was one-for-five. Anti-Jap money had been eight-for-one with puppet money but by winter it was down to one-and-a-half-for-one.

The change sucked in a lot of speculators who thought Anti-Jap money was not here to stay.

Prices Controlled

Shieh says this first victory taught the Communists the importance of control of raw materials in price-fixing. When prices got too high, the Communists sold their cotton and grain low and brought them down. When prices were too low, the Communists withheld their materials and prices came up.

That victory was only the beginning and Shieh's figures comparing subsequent ratios of Anti-Jap money with puppet currency show those that followed.

	Anti-Jap Money	Wang Ching-wei Money
1943	1	8
1944 January	1	1.5
June	1	1.1
December	.16	1
1945 January	.15	1
1945 August	.03	1

After the Jap surrender no price at all was quoted by Communists.

CRB Depreciation Shown

Shieh's figures showing proportionate inflation are:

	Anti-Jap Money	Wang Ching-wei Money
August	160	4570
1944 January	100	100

Other factors beside the direct currency war affected inflation of both Communist and puppet currencies of course. But though Shieh didn't say so directly, his point seems to be that CNC generally proved to be much less stable than Communist money and even less stable than puppet money until the defeat of Japan. He hasn't any figures on CNC inflation during the latter years of the war because Shantung was too far distant from the Central Government area for the existence of any kind of black market, once the Japs quit trying to push their captured money into the area.

After the Jap surrender, Shieh says both Communist and Kuomintang groups in Shantung saw that puppet money would disappear and both strove to replace the Wang Ching-wei money with their own, but Ho Su-yuan, the Kuomintang governor at Tsinan, took an unexpected step in redeeming puppet money at one-for-one with CNC and by selling confiscated Jap stores at low prices. The Japs were selling stores that hadn't been confiscated, Shieh says, in an effort to get back as much puppet money as possible so they won't have to redeem it when reparations are due. Whatever the object of Hu's manipulations, Shieh says they had the obvious effect of maintaining the puppet government after the surrender and of assisting Japan to evade part of her future responsibility for wartime exploitation of China.

System Dangerous

Faced with this situation, the Communists went back to their old practice of pushing puppet money back into the Kuomintang areas and bringing out purchased materials. Shieh says that though CNC got a wider circulation, Ho's policy helped the Communists to get rid of all the remaining puppet money still floating around their area. His figures indicate the sum was considerable, for he says the population of 10,000,000 of the area had an average of $5,000 apiece so that $50,000,000,000 in puppet dollars went into Kuomintang areas to buy commodities at an even rate of exchange with CNC.

Shieh thinks the currency war will be of only historic interest in China once a secure peace and a coalition government have been established, but he does not recommend the adoption of raw materials as backing for the new currency which is to serve all China. He says that such an economy would be dangerous in any other sort of government than the one that exists here for it would be too easy for powerful capitalists to corner all the raw materials and control the currency and the country at the expense of the people.

Chekiang Province To Restore, Extend Highways Under 1946 Program

By CHANG CHEN-HWA

HUANG Shiu-yung, a liberal-minded and far-sighted statesman, twice governor of Chekiang Province, (Dec. 1934—Jan. 16, 1937; and Dec. 23, 1937-), in the first memorial service this year at the Provincial Assembly Hall declared: "The year 1946 is the year of education, economic reconstruction and public health for this province." He continued that every person in the province must work toward these three major common aims. These problems at present are really the most important problems in Chekiang as well as in China as a whole.

Chekiang is the smallest province in China with an area of 410,585 square standard li. The total number of hsiens in the province is 75, with the capital city Hangchow the only municipality. Only seven hsiens or 9.2 percent among the 76 escaped occupation during the eight long years of war, that is to say 69 hsiens out of 76 were occupied at least once.

Bombed 1156 Times

The total number of air raids in Chekiang during the eight years was 1156. Bombs dropped and exploded numbered 17,483, approximately 750,000 lbs. Completely destroyed were the hsiens of Changshing, Anchi, Wukang, Tunglu, Lishui, Fuyang, Shiutung, Shiaoshan, and Sungyang. It is estimated that it will be at least 50 years before those areas can be restored to their pre-war status.

The population of the province in the last war years has tended to decrease.

Year	Population	
1942	21,760,000	100
1943	21,540,000	—1%
1944	21,150,000	—2.8%
1945	20,620,000	—5.7%

The reasons for the decrease were wartime migration of large numbers to the interior provinces, and progressive increase in the death rate, at some places as high as 110 per thousand.

Poverty Widespread

The war caused "poverty" and "weakness" among the people. According to reports from 42 hsiens: the total number of refugees in the province is 1,570,000. They are in need of 19,000,000 piculs of rice; 12,840,000 sq. ft. of cloth for clothing; 3,240,000 cotton blankets, and 13,380 rooms for shelter.

The Provincial Provisional Council, a wartime advisory body organized in January 1939, held its last session in Hangchow on Dec. 15, 1945, which session was the final one of the "provisional" body. On February 25, 1946, each hsien Council elected one representative to the Provincial People's Council, which will open this year. And from the Provincial People's Council, representatives will be elected to the National Assembly, the supreme congressional organization in China, which also may be opened this year.

The Provincial High Court in Chekiang and Hsien local Courts in formerly occupied areas, already have resumed their judicial work. They are now very busy in questioning traitors, settling property problems, and concubine or family disputes of the people.

School Program Big

As to education in the province, there were educational and cultural activities even in the most isolated areas during the war. Figures below are for the years 1937 and 1942, respectively.

Middle Schools	Students
68	17,087
182	64,717
Primary Schools	**Students**
13,699	893,942
15,740	1,014,509

Public Educational Funds
2,812,432—57,614,602

The total losses of the primary and middle schools due to the war are estimated at CNC$33,433,553,540.

Primary school teachers are a great problem in the province. The total number is 26,000, which includes 38% qualified and 62% unqualified teachers, but 63,000 teachers are needed to promote popular primary education.

As to university education, the Chekiang Provincial Government established a National Yinsze University in a mountainous hsien in south Chekiang in August 1939.

The National Chekiang University has returned to Hangchow from Lungchuan and Chunyi, in Kweichow Province.

"Education is not a kind of teaching from words or a kind of teaching from acting, but should be a teaching from material hereafter," General Huang said.

The middle school and college educational position at the close of 1945 was:

	Colleges & Middle Schools	Vocational Colleges & Schools	Normal Schools	Preparatory to Middle Schools	Total
1. Provincial	18	10	10	2	40
2. Municipal	1	—	—	—	1
3. Hsien			60	—	108
4. Private	46	7	—	12	65
	—	—	—	—	—
	112	18	70	14	214

Quality And Quantity

Education in Chekiang in 1946 will be emphasized not only in its quantity but also in its quality. The ratio of the high schools, high normal schools and high vocational schools will be 2:1:1, and the ratio of the junior middle schools, normal schools and vocational schools will be 6:3:2. Girls will have equal opportunity and equal standards in education.

The number of hsien middle schools in each district will be between one-third and one-half the number of primary schools.

In every administrative area a high normal school is necessary. Four girls' normal schools are to be established this year. And, lastly, 11 areas for middle school administrative supervision will be created in the province, and carry out the work of supervision and inspection.

To Restore Highways

Highway construction in the province was started in 1920. Within 20 years highway mileage in Chekiang totalled 3750 kilometers. More than 50 of the 75 hsiens in the province are linked by or covered with highways.

The total length of privately-built and privately-managed highways in the province is more than 900 kilometers, which is one-fourth of the total.

In the winter of 1937, at the beginning of hostilities, and during the retreat of the Nationalist forces from the provincial capital, the famous and beautiful city of Hangchow, all highways within 14 hsiens in western Chekiang, were torn up. The next year all highways in coastal hsiens in eastern Chekiang also were torn up. By 1942 almost the entire highway system in the province had been completely destroyed. The only highway left in Chekiang in August 1945 was Lungchuan Puchien Line, which runs along in the Chekiang Fukien border. The total length was a mere 92 kilometers.

3 Roads Reopened

Because of practical necessity and wherever conditions permitted, repairs to highways were carried out during the years 1942 to 1945 on the Luangchuan-Lishiu, Chiangshan-Weiping, and Kiangshan-Puchen highways. The total repaired between 1942 and 1945 was 870 kilometers while the total length torn up during the war was 3,088 kilometers, which includes stretches of the newly-built roads.

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Efficiency in repair work on the highways since peace has been high.

Name of Highway	Total Kms.	Total Expenditure	Scheduled Resumption Date for traffic
1. Kiangshan—Kinghwa	140	$120,000,000	Sept. 25, 1945
2. Lishiu—Lungyou	149	$ 78,000,000	Sept. 1—Sept. 20, 1945
3. Cheinshien—Yungkong	134	$135,000,000	Oct.1—Dec. 12, 1945
4. Cheinhsien—Hangchow	129	$ 70,000,000	Nov. 1—Not yet resumed.
5. Lishiu—Kinhwa	93	$220,000,000	Sept. 1—Not yet resumed.
6. Hangchow—Changshin (of the Nanking-Hangchow Highway)	136	$100,000,000	Jan. 1, 1946—Not yet completed.
7. Changshin—Szean	37	$ 60,000,000	Jan. ,1 1946—Not yet completed.
8. Hangchow—Yulingjung	151		Oct. 31, 1945
9. Ningpo—Fenghua	44	$250,000,000	Jan. 15, 1946
Total	1013	$1,000,000,000	(Excluding No. 8)

The total length of the highways awaiting repairs is 3,088 kilometers and the outlay involved is at least $5,000,000,000.

Governor Going Ahead

The provincial government under Governor Huang Shiu-hung has decided to proceed with the least possible delay. The proposed plans for the highways are (1) To construct the roadbed durthe winter with hard work by the provincial government staff members and all ranks of public officials in the province; (2) To encourage all private highway enterprises in the province to resume their respective lines; (3) To encourage the people to repair bridges—the Chinese custom of repairing bridges and roads means a merit in the eyes of God.

The program for 1946 is:

(1) To restore 2,000 kilometers of old highways.
(2) To build 650 kilometers of new highways.
(3) To improve the ferryboats and ferry bridges.
(4) To rebuild eight heavy highway bridges.
(5) To spend CN$6,000,000,000.

There were less than 40 trucks and private automobiles in operation in 1944, although during 1938-41 there were more than 5,000 trucks and 2,000 cars. The fuels used are gasoline, kerosene, and charcoal. Wartime transportation on land in Chekiang was limited to a new kind of wheelbarrow with the rubber-tired wheels of rickshas instead of the old type wooden wheel, and to coolies carrying their burdens on poles.

Network Of Banks

The Chekiang Provincial Bank is one of the best-organized provincial banks in China. During the hostilities it carried on all kinds of banking business not only in free territory, but also in all Japanese-occupied districts. Immediately after the total withdrawal from western Chekiang, in November 1937, the bank opened offices elsewhere and quickly resumed operations.

At the beginning of the second year of the war, the establishment of branches and sub-branches was completed in the Western Chekiang financial grid, with the head office at Tienmoushan, which controlled almost 20 district offices, including the Hangchow municipal treasury located on the southern bank of Taihu Lake and around the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway zone. The chairman of the board of directors of the Bank is Mr. Hsu Fu, formerly head of the Bureau of Finance of the Shanghai Municipal Government.

Every year the bank helped the army and government buy all kinds of necessities in exchange for such materials as tung oil, silk, tea and cotton. They also helped the farmers "to plough or not to plough" by means of "village loans" at a very low rate of interest. The purpose of the loan was not merely a matter of money but sought to induce the farmers to change from their hand tools to modern scientific and mechanized methods of cultivation.

C.R.B. War Recalled

The financial war between F.R.B.-C.R.B. and C.N.C. in the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway zone and even within the occupied areas was very critical. The highest real value of 2.5 to 1 was the peak in May 1942, when C.R.B. began to drive C.N.C. out of the occupied areas. The face value was 1:1 and the "legal" value was 2:1. In December 1941, at the time of Pearl Harbor, the value of C.R.B. began to rise, and kept mounting from February to May, 1942.

Immediately after the surrender in August 1945, the Provincial Bank resumed its business very efficiently in all municipalities of all occupied areas in Chekiang. Now every hsien in the province has an office of the bank. Its head office is back in Hangchow and branch offices have been opened in every old fu, formerly the head hsien of each administrative area, of which there are 11. The total number of offices in the province and outside is 260.

Budget For 1946

The budget of the provincial government this fiscal year is $2,389,032,000 as compared to $18,000,000 in 1934-1935, and $65,150,000 and $90,059,124 in 1940 and 1941.

The $2,389,032,000 budget allocations are:

1.	Administration	$51,104,000	21.4%
2.	Finance	2,737,000	.11
3.	Economic reconstruction	18,232,000	.76
4.	Public health (Sanitation)	10,731,000	.45
5.	Social Welfare	9,970,000	.42
6.	Peace Preservation	634,503,000	26.5
7.	Education	144,570,000	6.5
8.	Pensions	4,166,000	.17
9.	Auxiliary fund	18,223,000	.76
10.	The first Preparatory Reserve Fund	14,000,000	.58
11.	Special Reserve Fund	25,000,000	1.1
12.	Allowance for increased cost of living	1,449,120,000	60.23
13.	Business funds	626,000	.026
14.	New administration and new construction	1,050,000	.044
15.	Adjustment fund	5,000,000	.21
	Total	$2,389,032,000	100%

The wartime budgets from 1937 to 1944 and percentages of increase as compared with 1937 follow:—

1937	$ 24,210,000	(100)
1938	18,060,000	— 74.5%
1939	42,430,000	+ 175.25
1940	65,150,000	+ 269.11
1941	90,059,000	+ 371.99
1942	128,763,287	+ 531.45
1943	149,086,651	+ 615.8
1944	396,346,604	+1637.12
1945	540,000,000	+1858.73
1946	2,389,032,000	+9867.95

(For provincial budget)

For hsien and sze budgets $3,000,000,000
For villages & towns budgets $6,300,000,000

(To be concluded next week)

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Presidential Succession Legislation Being Discussed In Washington

By EMANUEL GOLDBERG

NOT so long ago there were faint rumblings in Congress about Presidential succession legislation. In recent weeks in China, few progress reports have been received from America on this matter.

Yet the importance today of such legislation is obvious. The historic American policy of tolerating some mediocre men in its highest executive position has long since been replaced by the desire to "get the best man soonest" and to envision the Presidential position in the broader terms of a dynamic determinant of the entire world's welfare.

When President Truman came into office with no Vice-President to succeed him, he promptly requested a modification of existing Presidential succession laws. Under the current Congressional rules, Truman was in the position of being able to hand-pick the next President of the United States if anything happened to him.

Byrnes Next In Line

The man next-in-line to succeed Truman was the Secretary of State—who is legally selected for the Cabinet by the President with the almost certain approval of the Senate.

Such a system could have startling results. An American newspaperman recently asserted that Henry R. Luce, Editor-in-Chief of Time Magazine, could conceivably be President today if Wendell Willkie had been initially elected in a past campaign. For in short order, Willkie and his Vice-Presidential nominee died. And, the reporter stated, it had been rumored that Luce would be Willkie's Secretary of State.

The historical rules on Presidential succession were once seemingly settled.

If the President were removed from office by death, impeachment, resignation, or disability, the Vice President (who was elected at the same time as the President and by the same electors) stepped into his shoes.

"Most-Forgotten Man"

The Vice President's main function, prior to succession, was to act as President of the Senate. Little pains were bestowed upon his selection in not-so-recent election campaigns.

Particularly in the nineteenth century, "second rank" men often got consolation prizes in the form of Vice Presidential plums. Very early some thought this a "booby prize" for John Adams, our first Vice President, referred to his office as "the most insignificant ....that ever invention of man contrived, or his imagination conceived."

But through succession, little known men got to be President of the United States.

Thus when William Henry Harrison died in office in 1841, John Tyler came in.

When Zachary Taylor died in 1850, the colorless Millard Fillmore succeeded him.

When Lincoln died in 1865, Andrew Johnson became President.

Original Rules Abolished

The original historical rules further provided for the Presiding Officer of the Senate to become Chief Executive of the Nation if both the President and Vice President should become unavailable for the office. Failing him, the Speaker of the House of Representatives was to take over.

Oddly enough, this old method of succession, which was abolished by an act of 1886, is being reconsidered in Congress today as a possible solution, although the Speaker of the House may get first crack at the Presidency before the President pro tempore of the Senate.

The Speaker of the House, who is nominated at a party caucus, is often regarded as a top spokesman for the administration in power.

In the Senate, the President pro tempore is elected when the Vice President is absent. So long as there is no Vice President, the President pro tempore can hold office until the Senate decides it wants a change.

Party Politics Factor

However, in the early days of American Government, neither the President pro tempore of the Senate nor the Speaker of the House of Representatives was considered a very trustworthy successor. It was feared that power might be thrown into the hands of a party which opposed the late President's own party. Already there were notable cases of even a succeeding Vice President reversing his predecessor's policies and becoming involved in a quarrel with the party which had elected him.

The President's power to appoint his own Cabinet with the "advice and consent" of the Senate was given because it was felt that the President was responsible for the entire Federal Administration. As such, he ought to be allowed the choice of his own executive assistants.

Approval Automatic

Approval by the Senate of Cabinet appointments became historically "automatic." Political factors, of course, ultimately entered into all Presidential appointments, but there had to be a deep rupture in Presidential relations before the Senate would think of upsetting any Cabinet applecart.

In 1886, the Presidential Succession Act was born. With the assumption that both the President and the Vice President were out of office, the Act set up the following succession to the Presidency:

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Line Of Succession

(1.) The Secretary of State is "to act as President until the disability of the President or Vice President is removed or a President shall be elected."

(2.) The Secretary of the Treasury is next if the Secretary of State somehow fell out.

(3.) Then the Secretary of War.

(4.) The Attorney-General.

(5.) The Postmaster General.

(6.) The Secretary of Navy.

(7.) The Secretary of the Interior.

Those familiar with American history will recall that all Cabinet departments of the United States Government were created by Acts of Congress. George Washington began his administration in 1789 with only four Cabinet officers: Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and an Attorney-General.

6 Posts Added

As administrations have trotted through our history, six more Cabinet officers were included in the recognized board of Presidential advisors which meets each week in the Cabinet Room of the Executive Offices.

With the exception of the Postmaster General (appointed to hold office during the term of the President and one month thereafter), other Cabinet members are selected for indefinite terms. New Presidents have not been adverse to throwing out old Cabinets.

The Secretary of Agriculture (whose Department was established in 1889) and the Commerce and Labor Secretaries (created in 1913) are omitted from Presidential successor roles.

Constitution Amended

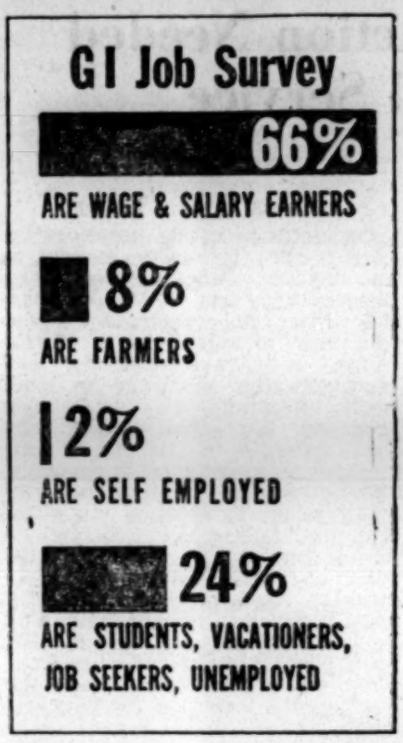
In addition to the Presidential Succession Act, there is a Constitutional amendment which may prevent a different type of Presidential - succession embarrassment.

For example, if a President-elect dies before the date fixed for the beginning of his term, the Vice President-elect (under the Twentieth Amendment, ratified in 1933) becomes President-elect before inauguration.

On the other hand, if a President-elect fails to qualify for his office, the Amendment directs that the Vice President-elect act as President "until a President shall have qualified."

There is no answer to what would happen if both the President-elect and the Vice President-elect failed to qualify on Inauguration Day. However, Congress is given widest latitude in dreaming up its own answer. The Twentieth Amendment adds that: "....the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President-elect nor a Vice-President-elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice-President shall have qualified."

Since January, little publicity has been given the present succession legislation. Whether committees in Congress are still fiddling with the question is not yet clear to those of us in China.



No Precedent In History

To counter any cries that succession legislation is imperative, people who are inclined to go slow can point out that no Cabinet officer has ever had to succeed to the Presidency.

Yet President Truman's own appointment of James F. Byrnes as his Secretary of State apparently made him anxious to have Congress assume full responsibility for potential "hand-picked" Presidents.

With deference to Byrnes, who might be a capable Chief Executive, President Truman, more than anyone, is well aware of the role that any President of the United States must play in the present world.

We shall be interested to see what results.

• • •

Except for rents and a few other isolated fields, victory over inflation in the United States was predicted by the head of Economic Stabilizer Chester Bowles, by June 30, 1947. The rate of civilian production is now 45 percent higher than before the war.

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Positive Policy, Action Needed For Efficient Civil Service

(王達) By T. F. WANG

CORRUPT officials degrade the administration of a government. It is an old adage proved true by historical events all over the world. Man is motive power behind business. A plan however well laid out will remain a plan if it is deprived of this motive power to carry it out. Therefore an honest and efficient personnel is essential to a good government.

Civil Service in Great Britain has been one of her national treasures ever since its inauguration 160 years ago. In the early days in the U.S.A. appointments of government officials were made as awards after a general election, called the "Spoils System." In 1883 Congress passed the Civil Service Act. The great reform has continued to this day.

Red Tape A Hindrance

As these two nations first started the system they should be the last to doubt its efficacy. But doubts are seeping in. Its unpopularity was shown in the report of the British Civil Service Clerical Association. Younger members were beginning to look elsewhere for employment. The more intelligent members suggested keeping numbers down to a mininum and efficiency up to a maxinum and refused to allow the profession to be used as a kind of Poor Law institution.

In the U.S.A. members of the Civil Service amount to 7,500,000. The rules and regulations with reference tables fill a 570-page book. It is impossible to wholly understand it. Numerous forms have to be filled out, usually in quintuplicate. Ingenious schemes for carrying on public business are figured out to avoid these rules and regulations. Therefore confidence in the system is badly shaken. It is confused with Bureaucracy. Some argue that the defunct Spoils System might as well be reverted to if the red tape of the Civil Service continues to be an obstacle to business.

Time-Wasters Legion

The marks against the Civil Service in the U.S.A. are:—

1. Too slow and entangled with red tape.
2. Under its trammels selection of competent men is difficult; so is riddance of the incompetent.
3. Investigators serve no purpose other than wasting time and they are legion.
4. Low pay rate in comparison with private business, with the result that first class men are hard to recruit.
5. Civil servants lack initiative, progressive spirit and experience in business other than their own line.

Bureaucratic Today

On account of its deterioration Civil Service is now spoken of as no better than Bureaucracy. Bureaucracy has its characteristics. First, disproportionate attention paid to surface show; form-filling, memoranda-drafting and report-making comprise its chief work. Secondly, its incorrigible tendency for expansion, a constant increase in staff to demonstrate the growth of importance. Thirdly, under the slightest pretext, work is pushed to other branches, failing that procrastination is resorted to and finally ingenuous means are found to reduce the importance of the matter until it becomes nought without a decisive solution. Fourthly, the belief fondly embraced that government offices exist for the bureaucrats; selection for appointments is not made according to ability but to background, resulting in a race for favors.

The evils of Bureaucracy are cankerous, they undermine a government. On the other hand the Civil Service System, despite its undoubted drawbacks has many good points. They are discussed in detail in my article on "The Advantages and Disadvantages of Civil Service System," Salt Affairs Monthly, volume 3. No. 8.

TVA Affords Contrast

Popular opinion in the U.S.A. regarding the shortcomings of Civil Service is formed in contrast to the more effective and business-like agencies like the T.V.A. and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation set up without regard to the provisions of Civil Service. The reasons why these agencies are more efficient lie in the fact that their business is restricted within a limited confine and not so complicated and widespread. In addition adequate authority is invested in them and they can make and enforce decisions without interference, their staffs are well paid, security of tenure is emphasized, promotions are given according to length of meritorious service and all provisions are made for personnel welfare.

The staff being free to devote their whole energy to work, no wonder efficiency is maintained on a high level. This, in fact, is Civil Service reinforced and streamlined. The point, therefore, is to strengthen the good of the Civil Service system, not to discard it and improve emoluments commensurate with merits and compatible with living standards.

Inadequate remuneration and tardiness in performance of work are the two principal defects of the Civil Service system. Causes for the latter are fourfold:

Vicious Circles Created

1. Numerous subdivisions interfere with each other, too much importance is attached to forms and paper work, and once forms are filled out business is considered as done without regard to thoroughness.
2. Resultant upon increase of paper work incessant expansion is necessary and the staff is ever on the increase which results in more paper work—a vicious circle.
3. Responsibility is shirked and shifted to other departments.
4. Inadequate remuneration reduces quality; to make it up quantity is augmented and remuneration would be more difficult to increase, thus forming another vicious circle.

Heart Of Government

That talent cannot get recognition in Civil Service is, from my 25 years' experience as a civil servant, found not exactly true. Promotion according to seniority is to prevent the undeserving from advancement through nepotism whereas capable men are given equal chance to receive recognition and due reward. There are cases of competent men plodding along with the rest but with the really brilliant such cases are extremely rare. As regards technical staff, the Civil Service can secure the services of experienced men by extra allowances given as an incentive apart from salary proper.

Civil Servants are the blood-cells of a government and the Civil Service functions as a heart which cleanses them. To have a healthy body it is essential to have a strong heart, so a good government depends upon an efficient Civil Service. The following measures are recommended for the pressing needs of an honest and efficient Civil Service in China.

Guided By Regulations

In Civil Service selection is made by open competitive examinations. Once the candidates succeed, their positions are secured. They can afford to maintain a neutral attitude in politics and devote their whole energy to the work and welfare of the nation. In the event of a change in government public business will not in any way be affected in its continuity or solidarity.

Regulations govern the conduct of business. In Civil Service personnel are trained to act according to regulations; if good faith is kept discipline would follow, and efficiency increase. After formulation, the minor provisions of the regulations may be revised to suit changed conditions but the fundamentals should remain unaltered.

Before regulations are revised they should be strictly followed to the letter without exception. In other words no regulation can be violated because it is considered unsuitable; but in the first place regulations should be so formulated as to be concise and practicable. Theory must reconcile with facts. The same with issuance of orders. Careful and meticulous considera-

tion should be given before an order is made but once it is made it is to be strictly obeyed.

Offices And Personnel

Offices and personnel should be so fixed as to be in consonance with actual requirement, inclining more on stringency than superfluity. The establishment of layers of offices would only retard work and invite complications detrimental to business. A superfluous staff results in an increase of sinecures and overseers would exceed the number of real workers. With the increase of men paper work correspondingly increases and in turn more men will have to be employed. It is therefore imperative to ruthlessly close down unnecessary offices and combine those whose work is more or less similar.

In head offices departments and their staff should also be reduced to a mininum. As a penalty officers-in-charge who employ more men than are sanctioned in permanent staff registers are to be responsible for any expense overpaid. Efficiency depends upon the quality of workers. If the quantity is inferior a superfluous number of offices and men would only be an additional hindrance.

Weeding Out Imperative

In war time the qualifications of government employees are generally lowered. From now on selection should be made from successful candidates in competitive examinations. Men already in employ either through recommendation or urgent requirement must be weeded by examinations. Before a promotion takes effect the candidate's conduct, work, qualifications and experience should be carefully considered. At the same time study and research after office hours are to be encouraged to ensure parallel advancement of knowledge and experience of the staff so that when their responsibility becomes more important they can still cope with the work.

During eight years of war the civil servants have been working uncomplainingly under the most adverse conditions and on the verge of starvation. Business efficiency depends on the contentment of workers. And there is a limit to human endurance. An average man will behave himself in times of sufficiency; he is liable to misconduct when driven to the extreme. The world is full of average men. If they are constantly underpaid, always in want, it is impossible to expect satisfactory work or honesty.

China's Pay Scale Pitiful

The present pay rate received by the civil servants in this country is less than five percent of what it was before the war, but living expenses are ever ascending. Before currency is stabilized immediate steps should be taken by the government to issue pay according to general price index as a measure of relief. The government will gain more respect of the public servants and the people as well if it takes initiative in this matter instead of giving post-strike concessions.

The dominant spirit of Civil Service lies in the strict adherence to rules and regulations. So long as regulations are observed, authority should be delegated to subordinate offices in order to enable them to function with efficiency. Concentration of power at the head office should be avoided, as it only leads to delay and confusion. The layers of sub-offices should not exceed three or four at most, to ensure speed in carrying out orders.

Simplification of work having been much talked about, no time should be lost in putting it into practice.

A. Forms and reports are to facilitate business. Work is not done by merely filling out forms. Too much importance placed on forms and reports would only make the form and reports the whole business, which is far from being the case. This is most detrimental to the efficiency of an administration. The head office should only be required to make annual fiscal and business reports. Statistics reduced to absolute necessity should be made by the second layer sub-offices, while the third or fourth layer offices whose duty is to see business done must not be encumbered with statistical forms. Another obnoxious practice of calling for reports and statistics by government departments indirectly connected on the smallest pretext should be stopped.

Procrastination Scored

B. The passing of documents on a long line of departments for endorsement greatly delays business. This can be avoided by decentralization of authority as aforesaid and appointment of a liaison officer in each office.

C. Documents like orders and reports should be reduced to concise and abbreviated forms. Unnecessary and superfluous phrases are to be discarded and the practice of rubber-stamping papers instead of signing them is to cease.

D. Investigators are to help the carrying out of business, but most of them confine their work to compilation of reports and ask for figures often duplicated by their colleagues visiting at different times. In order to avoid redundancy and duplication of work investigators should be reduced and the chiefs of offices or departments should make personal tours as they can make decisions on the spot.

E. Conferences are held to reach a consensus of opinion. The trouble, however, with conferences is no decision after long discussion or no implementation of decision with resultant waste of time and energy. So conferences should be greatly reduced.

F. Anonymous charges against personnel should be ignored. To investigate such cases as is currently done, not only wastes time but tends to undermine the morality of the people.

Ideal Civil Service

An ideal Civil Service is the livelihood and work of the personnel into one pattern. The staff should be instilled with the feeling of identity in interests, that the success or failure of an organization is identical as their own success or failure. On the other hand, the government should treat the staff as parents look after their children. Automatically mutual affection will grow and efficiency in work increase. Measures should be taken to improve the personnel standard of living. Service quarters must be provided

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and the organization of self-governing communities, encouraged with matters such as sanitation, medical care, recreation, self-improvement course, etc. closely attended to. After a certain period of service long leave should be given for travel and rest. In case of old age pension is issuable on retirement.

In assignment of work careful consideration should be taken of the ability and inclination of the workers. A change after three years is in order. The change either in work or transfer to another place should be made after a study of the result of work performed to ensure proper assignment and adjustment. Transfers are made to find the right man for the right job but they also serve the purpose of giving a chance for the staff to acquire more experience in changed environment and of avoiding indispensability. The drawback of a civil servant in his lack of initiative and progressiveness would then be corrected.

6-Hour Day Adequate

Speaking of working hours the writer has always advocated short and fully occupied hours. Long hours overtax a man's energy and decrease efficiency. Six hours of hard work should be sufficient unto the day.

A good Civil Service is the backbone of a well-administered government. At this critical time of national rehabilitation and reconstruction the legislation of a healthy Civil Service system is, the writer submits, of long-range paramount importance. Now is the time to adopt a positive policy and take energetic action.

Government Urged To Revise Land Policy In Peace Program

By R. S. YU

AS war ends in China, the attention of the public naturally turns to rehabilitation and reconstruction. We, as students interested in agriculture, do not exactly fear that not enough space will be given to agricultural development in our post-war program of national reconstruction. On the contrary, we know that our government and experts in agriculture already have busied themselves with drawing up plans and programs for this purpose. What we are deeply concerned over, however, is the nature of the aims and policies followed by our government in connection with this important phase of her work, and, granting these aims and policies to be correct, what effective measures are embodied in the plan in order to make the program most effective.

Many years prior to our war with Japan, if the writer remembers correctly, there were many plans and programs of agricultural development officially adopted by our government. In fact, there were even funds appropriated, new agencies set up, and foreign experts employed to see that the program be put into effect. But what concrete results have we accomplished? Of course, we have come across many reports in which it was stated that much improved seeds had been introduced to the farmers, so many acres of additional land cultivated, and so many more trees planted, etc.

History's 2 Lessons

But, has the livelihood of the people, on the whole, been bettered by all these efforts? We admit that war during the last eight years has interrupted a lot of our endeavors along this line, but how about those years between 1934-1938, when China was, more or less, a unified country without open conflict with any foreign aggressor and less civil strife?

In national construction, history has, at least, taught us two lessons. First, any effort towards national construction that has no direct bearing upon the improvement of the livelihood of the people will always in due course of time lose its significance, and eventually be neglected by everyone concerned. Second, no matter how complete the plan is in itself, if it is not embodied with effective measures, that plan will forever remain a plan.

Now, with the termination of war, China is again given the rare opportunity of national construction. It is the hope of the entire nation that at this time a clear-cut statement of aims and policies, with effective measures incorporated, will be the chief concern of those who are given the responsibility of drafting the plans and programs of agricultural development.

As suggestions to those who are assigned to this particular task, the writer ventures to point out two problems. First, is the improvement of the status of the farming population with special reference to the tenant-farmers included in our program? Second, what measures have we devised in the promotion of the increase of farm production? It is a well-known fact that the majority of the Chinese farming population is made up of tenant-farmers or semi-tenant farmers, who for centuries have lived at the mercy of the landlords. They are, however, the ones who actually till the soil, but in return for their labor, they scarcely get enough in daily necessities to keep body and soul together.

Revision Necessary

If our program of post-war agricultural development is to get anywhere, it seems that nothing is more fundamental and urgent than a revision of our land policy. In other words, revolutionary steps must be taken by our government to guarantee an immediate re-distribution of farm land in order that every tenant-farmer will, say, within a period of five years, get a specified minimum amount of land from the government free of charge.

This means, of course, that our government must either confiscate or buy a part of land from the landlords at a certain fixed price. The very nature of this measure will certainly arouse antagonism and ill-feeling on the part of the landlords toward the government. Is our government ready to take the consequence?

Granting that our government is ready to take the necessary step of initiating a nation-wide program of re-distribution of farm land as soon as time permits, our second problem is, namely, what effective measures

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are we going to take to assist these farmers who suddenly find themselves in possession of land now to increase their production? In this connection, we have heard that UNRRA has allocated quite an enormous amount of agricultural resources to China in the form of animals, tractors, improved seeds, implements, and fertilizers, and a part of these materials have already arrived.

Part For Sale

How are we going to utilize them to the best advantage of our farmers? It is unofficially circulated among well-informed circle that the intention of the government is to put a part of it on sale, while the rest will be allocated to educational institutions and provincial agricultural agencies for demonstration purpose. We do not exactly wish to voice any opposition to this policy, but wonder whether a more constructive way of disposing of these materials could be found.

Why not have the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry organize a few "agricultural service centers" and then equip these centers with different experts and materials allocated to us by UNRRA, to render service, as their name indicates, to farmers in various aspects of agricultural production?

In order to increase the efficiency of these centers, and to have them cover a wider territory, it might not be a bad idea to have some the centers mobile, with others stationary as environment demands. In other words, any effort towards the improvement of agriculture must be direct, so that the farmer will be the first one actually benefited by such service.

Practical Basis

To put the project on a more practical basis, the last but not the least consideration is the selection of adequate personnel. In view of the pressure of time, a mobilization of honest men adequately trained and interested in agriculture should be got under way immediately. Once they are selected, they should be invested with the authority proper to perform their respective tasks.

With reference to men already in service, investigation shows that most of the provincial agricultural agencies are managed with men who are far from being adequately trained. As to the "hsien" or district agencies, they exist only in name. Even in higher up agencies, there is also ample room for improvement. How can we expect these agencies to perform the task efficiently when most of them are operated with incompetent personnel? We believe, therefore, that the time has finally come for a thorough re-invigoration of personnel in all branches of our agricultural agencies.

* * *

As the result of shipments from Kalgan, food prices in Peiping have taken a downward trend while dealers in Kalgan are doing a brisk business exporting commodities from the northern city at present controlled by the Chinese Communists.

China Advised To Stick To Silk, Forget Bid For Rayon Monopoly

By J. R. KAIM

FROM various sources it is learned that artificial silk will replace natural silk in so many fields that while consumption of rayon and nylon will jump skyhigh that of silk will wane rapidly.

Chinese traders also evince much interest in rayon fabrics, which, some of them believe, may replace certain silken goods on the inland market to such an extent that manufacturers of natural silk will be surprised.

Unfortunately, however, we have not yet heard by what means the post-war rayon business will be built up, nor do we know—a very important question—who is supposed to take over Japan's pre-war position. As a matter of fact some people appear to believe that the country to occupy Japan's former place will be Japan herself. But if the great Japanese trusts are not permitted to rebuild it will take Japan years to regain even a quarter of her former position.

Prices Rule Out U.S.A.

Others say that the United States will be able to step in. Perhaps they are right. But if American prices remain as high as they are at present or realize further climbs, as they probably will, there seems to be little chance to make the conquest a child's play. Such and similar considerations may be responsible for the belief that China has a chance of taking over Japan's pre-war position in this field—but how the trick is to be done still remains a secret.

When the Japanese decided to speed up their rayon output they were in such a hurry that within eight years the production of rayon yarn was pushed up from 263,684 cases in 1929 to 3,247,496 at the time of the invasion of China. They shipped their yarn to India, China and American countries. They hastened to produce hundreds of rayon articles. They exported in 1937, the tremendous quantity of 1,200,000 dozens of rayon socks and stockings. Their prices were ridiculously cheap.

Such cheap prices of rayon goods had the same causes as the cheap prices of Japanese cotton goods: favorable credits granted by the big concerns' own banks, cheap shipping due to governmental subsidies and, last but not least, slave-labor wages. That under prevailing world conditions any country will dare repeat the Japanese rayon experiment—successful from the standpoint of the state and a handful of entrepreneurs—seems to be out of the question. China, at any rate, has neither the means for copying the Japanese example nor can such duplication be in her interest.

When the Japs extended their manufacture of rayon materials to China their chief aim was to open the immense inland market for their artificial silk products. From 1939 to 1940 they were able to increase their shipments of yarn and floss to China from 2,500 tons to more than 4,280 tons although during the same period total imports of such goods declined more than 15 percent. At the same time the Japs, in spite of their continental factories putting out large quantities of various materials, increased the value of their shipments to China of rayon piece goods no less than 70 percent and the quantity of rayon-wool mixtures around 40 percent.

Wartime Exports

It is true that after the outbreak of the war in Europe China's exports of rayon goods, including, of course, those carried of Japanese-owned mills, rose more than 100 percent. India and Siam were the most important customers and business appeared to be quite promising. Nevertheless, such exports in 1940 aggregated only 500,000 kilograms compared with 6,000,000 kilograms of yarn and floss imported at the same time. In other words, exports of finished goods were trifling compared with the imports of half-finished materials.

Apparently, and quite logically, American firms are interested in Japan's production of cheap raw silk but not of artificial silk. In fact, they are trying to increase their own output and some people appear to believe it possible thus to gain part of Japan's pre-war markets in a comparatively short time. Whether they are right or wrong, time alone will show.

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Italy, Japan Out Of Picture

Before the war, when Italy supplied China with swiftly-growing quantities of artificial silk yarn and floss, Holland, too, hoped to develop this market. The cartel that tried to do the job actually achieved a 150 percent increase within 11 months but still supplied not much more than 1.5 percent of the total Chinese imports. American supplies practically played no role at all and apart from the Dutch intermezzo, competition went on between the Italians and the Japanese.

For quite a time to come neither Japan nor Italy will be in a position to turn out enough artificial silk to supply Chinese mills on a large scale. The two suppliers of cheap rayon are out of the picture.

Natural Silk In Demand

How under such conditions China can build up her artificial silk industry and develop it, remains an open question. But it is hard to understand why China should be interested in such a development. With the help of reparations from Japan—in the form of trees, machines, chemicals—China will be able to regain her 1936 position on the natural silk market. The demand for natural silk, in spite of many statements to the contrary, is still great and according to many accounts will advance rather than decline.

Prices of Japanese silk in America are increasing, the supply of silken goods is limited: why then should China compete on the rayon market where her prospects are so poor instead of concentrating all efforts on the silk business where her chances may be splendid?

This does not mean that existing rayon mills haven't a chance. What it does mean, however, is that, as Japan's construction of her rayon industry was artificial in itself, it must not be China's goal to repeat the same scheme. Experience has shown that, unlike silk production, rayon production can be successful only where it is based on the existence of various other industries. Japan built them up chiefly by exploiting labor and by founding a few huge concerns. In China such organizations do not exist.

Pravda Attacks Min Yu For Secret Pact Story

THE publication of a story by the Chungking Min Yu Pao, alleging that a secret pact was signed between the Russian and Chinese Communists, was attacked by the Moscow Pravda as an attempt to complicate Soviet-Chinese relations.

The Pravda writer asked whether this was not an attempt on the part of certain circles to justify the appearance of "other foreign troops where they are not supposed to be."

China Theater To Be Deactivated May 1

THE China Theater of the United States Army will be deactivated on May 1, 1946 and Army personnel remaining here will be officially designated as the U.S. Army Forces in China. While all high-point men will be withdrawn from China, personnel short of discharge points will be transferred to other commands.

This announcement was made by Lieut. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer at his final press conference, before leaving for the United States. The general said that the only U.S. Army personnel remaining in China after May 1 would be those needed for the disposal of surplus U.S. property, men serving in the Military Advisory Group and those assisting the Chinese Government in repatriating the Japanese. The total strength is expected to be at three or four thousand men. Replacements would keep arriving but departures would exceed these incoming forces.

The forces which once numbered 65,000 under General Wedemeyer's command have now been pared off to about 6000 men.

The Marine forces in North China now numbering around 34,000, will be reduced still further and will eventually revert to the operational control of the U.S. Navy.

General Wedemeyer also declared that search teams and men to aid in the repatriation of the Japanese would go to Manchuria, into areas completely under Chinese control, and the sphere of their operations would increase with the extension of Chinese control.

Curator Of Art Museum Is Buddhist Monk

ON one of his trips to China, Alan Priest, curator of Far Eastern Art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, was "converted" to Buddhism by a certain Abbot Li Hai and had his tomb laid out in the plains near Peking. When he dies, his ashes will be sent via airmail so that the monks in the monastery can bury them in his tomb.

Alan Priest first went to Kansu Province on an expedition in his youth, and travelled in this country many times but has not been in China since 1935. His love for Chinese art dates back to his childhood when, as he says, a neighboring laundryman presented him with some Chinese pictures which he has treasured ever since. He studied art at Harvard, while taking a degree in English, and went to China on the second Fogg Expedition in 1923. He stayed in Peking and there studied Chinese and Chinese art. He speaks Mandarin fluently and has a smattering of other dialects.

He staged the first exhibition of its kind in New York in 1945 when 250 exponents, ranging from priests and theatrical robes to emperor's robes, were viewed by more than 350,000 people in three weeks.

Alan Priest is known in his Buddhist monastery as monk Li Lung—Commander of Dragons.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

More Food For China Urged Upon UNRRA

THE publication of UNRRA operations during the past six months revealed that Italy received a larger measure of UNRRA supplies than had China during the same period. The Chinese representative to the UNRRA Council charged that China received less rice than Hongkong and demanded that this discrepancy be remedied to alleviate the dire food shortage in a number of Chinese provinces at present suffering from famine.

The Soviet representative to the Council, last week, charged that the allocation of UNRRA supplies was not well-planned, former enemy states getting more help than fighting Allies. Early this week Shao Li-tze, general secretary of the People's Political Council in session at Chungking, cabled UNRRA Director General Herbert Lehman and urged that more supplies be sent to this country as the situation in a number of provinces is most serious. A terrible famine, Shao wrote, has been taking an increasingly heavy toll of life in the recovered provinces of Hunan, Hupeh, Kwangtung and Kwangsi. "In the name of fairness and the suffering millions in China, the (PP) Council authorizes me to appeal to you and the combined food board to approve the total amount in the request presented by CNRRA," Shao concluded.

In the meantime, Ling Tao-yang, head of CNRRA's Kwangtung office, was charged with the sale of a large quantity of flour to the four big banks in Canton. Provincial PPC members charged that 9000 bags of flour, about two-thirds of a recent shipment were sold to the banks, and alleged that according to the CNRRA method of distribution the rich, rather than the poor, were getting the food. A shipment of rice, recently arrived from the United States was hoarded instead of being sold, these members charged.

The local CNRRA office, which had been conducting the sale of flour, initially meant to stabilize the prices for this commodity, have decided to discontinue local flour sales. This measure came after protests in the press that CNRRA flour was repeatedly cornered by speculators.

CIO Said Campaigning For Planned Economy

WHILE strikes and threats to strike are the only aspects of CIO's activity that get into the headlines, its economic strategy, according to Henry Gemmill of the Wall Street Journal, goes far beyond wage demands and is aimed at establishing a "planned" American economy, in which the Government and the unions would have a determining voice. The arrival of "planned economy" in the United States, the writer thinks, would not only mean the indefinite control of wages, but also a constant supervision over the companies' volume of production and delivery schedules.

The leaders of the CIO are convinced that the companies, if left alone, cannot give the people a sufficient quantity of needed products.

Gemmill sees an attempt on the part of the CIO to grasp at the current housing crisis in the United States to prove that only drastic measures will boost production of dwellings. For this purpose the CIO is using all its persuasiveness and influence in parleys with Housing Expediter Wyatt and other pertinent officials to achieve this end.

A plan, reportedly sponsored by the CIO, aims at hiking the number of dwellings planned this year and points to the figure of 450,000 which is the number the Government expects to have in 1946, but which is hardly sufficient to satisfy all demands. If the construction and production of homes were to be put on a basis similar to the production of tanks and military material by the Federal Government during the war, the CIO thinks that 1,000,000 homes could be produced in 1946.

To ensure this, the Government would set production quotas for all scarce items used in homes.

Manufacturers of various items would not only be given the quotas of production during each quarter in 1946, but also the delivery schedules, for only by this method, the CIO says, can the various parts be related together to make sure that all materials that are needed for the size of the program will be produced and delivered.

Organized labor would have a voice in the setting of goals and the breaking of bottlenecks, for "production committees" representing both unions and management, would be on hand to recommend ways of increasing production in every industry.

Additional manpower, however, would not be attracted to these industries by wartime methods, but rather by raising wages. In cases where the manufacturer can prove that he is a marginal producer and is in no position to hike wages, the CIO thinks the Government should subsidize him by buying his product above ceiling prices and selling it at the ceiling. These measures would be concurrent with rigorous price and quality controls, the CIO suggest.

The CIO does not intend to stop at such an arrangement in one industry but is intent on trying to get the Government to control the whole of American economy, which would be headed by a National Production Council. The council would see that the country passes through the reconversion period and is kept in prosperity.

TROUBLE SPOTS ALONG BRITAIN'S MEDITERRANEAN LIFELINE

Banknote Printers Want More Pay

THE wave of strikes for higher wages which began in this city after the Japanese surrender has at last reached the source of pay itself: the Central Engraving and Printing Works, a government banknote printing establishment.

A strong police force, including mounted police and several fire brigade machines, was dispatched to maintain order when some 2000 money printers went to the Social Affairs Bureau to ask for mediation in their wage dispute with the management.

The management was adamant in its refusal to raise the printers' pay, and considered seriously the closing down of the works if the strike continues. Contrary to established practise, the workers in this case did not demand to see the company's books to estimate the rate of profit. The printers, no doubt easing their demands on the volume of banknote production, wanted a flat CNC$100,000 for the current month, pending the adjustment of their basic pay.

New York Galleries Display Paintings

IN a recent display of paintings at the galleries of the Associated American Artists, 88 pictures recorded the history of oil in the crucial period from 1940 to 1945. A group of 16 artists were commissioned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to tell the story of oil from the time it is taken from the ground to its ultimate destination in the far corners of the world. Many artists traveled far and wide to their painting. Georges Schreiber went to the Arctic oil fields for his contributions, while Adolf Dehn brought his from the Venezuelan tropics.

The patterning of derricks, the pipeline transportation system, gigantic refineries, scientists at work in the laboratories, all these events in the oil industry were recorded in beautiful paintings by the various artists. A picture called "Drums" by Howard Baer, depicted the primitive mode of transportation in China. Coolies carrying oil drums on bamboo poles were pictured against a background of Chinese-style dwellings.

Taking Over In Hsuchow Proves Costly Affair

THE taking over ceremonies conducted by Government officials since Japan's surrender were still going on in the middle of March, according to the Wen Hui Pao here. Four successive waves of taking over officials, spearheaded by the advance Headquarters of the 10th War Zone, failed to take over fully the enemy and puppet properties in this railway terminus. The paper reports considerable losses in goods and commodities discovered after the arrival of every batch of officials and accuses them of stealing imported cigarettes, flour and rice. The higher officials have become rich, the Wen Hui Pao asserts, and says that there have been many instances of fighting over the spoils.

Machines have been destroyed, raw materials have disappeared and the major part of the factories is idle so that the production of alcohol and tobacco is less than one third as compared with the output before V-J Day, the paper points out.

The paper attributes the soaring of commodity prices to the fact that take-over officials and wealthy merchants arrived in town with piles of Fapi notes to buy up all available commodities. A catty of noodles which cost $10 at the time of the Japanese surrender has risen to 15 times that price along with the price of flour and a number of other food items.

While teachers are extremely poorly paid receiving on an average CNC$17,000, and junior government clerks around CNC$10,000, good business is being done by the ballrooms, hotels and restaurants, crowded by "be-ribboned army officers, gentlemen attired in foreign clothes and beautifully dressed women," the paper says.

Troops stationed in the vicinity of Hsuchow have requisitioned large quantities of foodstuffs and forage with the result that there is hardly any food or fuel to be purchased. The paper says that despite the fact that 90 percent of the people suffer from hunger and cold the requisition order has been rigorously enforced.

A private in the army gets only $700-800 per month, the Wen Hui Pao reports, with the result that he has to get around in some way to keep alive and this results in the military preying on the people and arousing ill-will on both sides.

The people who have been waiting for the return of National troops for eight long years, the paper says, have been bitterly disappointed and relations between the army and the population are becoming more strained every day.

On the cultural front the only papers published are the official Kuomintang "Hsu Pao" and another paper owned by the commanding general of the 19th Army group. The freedom of speech, thought, assembly and the publication of papers, expected in Hsuchow after the PCC conference, failed to arrive and a number of books and publications have been banned and confiscated by the authorities. Among these the paper mentions Huang Yen-Pei's book, "Back from Yenan."

National Herald Ceases Publication April 1

AT one time the only English language paper in Free China and for eight years a daily in Chungking, the National Herald suspended publication as from April 1.

The Herald was founded in Hankow in 1923 as a joint Sino-American private publication by Peter Jowe, with general manager Bruno Schwartz. Shortly before the Japanese occupation of that city the paper went West and resumed publication in Chungking in March 1939 under editor C. J. Chen, a Missouri-trained journalist. It was renamed the National Herald at that time.

Illiteracy To Be Tackled Here

SPEAKING at the first formal session of the Shanghai Provisional City Council, Mayor Chien Ta-chun declared that half of the city's population was illiterate and this forced the City Government to take steps to wipe out this scourge.

The Mayor revealed that the Government has instituted a city-wide mass education movement and a large number of reading classes have been established in various municipal and private schools throughout the city.

NOVEL EXPERIENCE: For the first time in more than a dozen years, Germans vote in municipal elections held in the American occupation zone. German voters hand ballots to clerk at Greater Hessen. The voting procedure followed the democratic system prevalent in Germany prior to 1933, before Hitler rose to power.

USIS photo

Giant Airliner Lands At Kiangwan Airfield

AFTER 23 hours and 27 minutes flying from San Francisco a chartered Pan-American Constellation airliner landed at the Kiangwan airfield last week, bringing 21 UNRRA officials from the United States. A new world record for commercial flights from California to China was set by the Constellation on this trip. This likewise marked the first commercial trans-Pacific flight to Shanghai since war's end and the first appearance of a Constellation airliner in China.

This particular Constellation has been chartered by UNRRA for six consecutive flights in order to shuttle over much needed personnel to China to complete its relief and rehabilitation program.

On the return trip the Constellation took the so-called Great Circle route which is some 1500 miles shorter than the island-to-island hop.

In the meantime, an American B-17 Transport which left Shanghai for Formosa March 19 was reported to have crashed against a mountain side in the Keelung Juifeng area in Northeast Formosa. The plane was reported to be completely burned with 40 passengers lost.

Another C-47 plane lost about a fortnight ago was located burned out near Tanyang, Hupei, it was reported. Five Bank of China and CNRRA officials were among the 30 passengers aboard.

A third airplane crash occurred near Nanking, when a plane carrying General Tai Li from Tsingtao could not land in Shanghai owing to inclement weather and was forced to fly to Nanking in search of a landing strip. It crashed into a mountain some 30 miles from the city.

Oil Line May Have Terminus In Egypt

NEGOTIATIONS are now in progress between the American-owned Arabian-American Oil Company and the Egyptian Government for an extension of the Saudi Arabian pipeline to Egyptian territory. The Egyptian Government, through its Minister of Commerce and Agriculture Saba Habashi Bey, has decided to approach the Saudi Arabian Government and the American authorities with an invitation to bring this pipeline to Egypt.

The United States Government, having abandoned the war-time project of building an Arabian pipeline itself, has no further direct interest in the matter.

The whole issue is now handled by the Arabian-American Oil Company and while the line to Egypt will be longer than the one terminating at Haifa, it would reach one of the world's major trade routes through the Suez Canal with a chief local market provided by the Egyptian cities.

What U.S. Papers Say . . .

UNO

AMERICAN papers devoted considerable space to comments and discussions of the decisions taken at the meeting of the UNO Security Council March 27 and stressed the fact that Soviet action in withdrawing from the Iran discussion did not indicate a Russian break with the United Nations Organization.

The Washington Evening Star pointed out that delegate Gromyko's departure from the Council meeting did not terminate Russia's affiliation with UNO, and this being so, there is no reason to conclude that the Security Council can no longer function successfully in its allotted sphere. The Star admitted that a very heavy blow had been dealt to this infant agency, which aims to preserve the peace of the world, but effects of the blow cannot be gauged at this time.

The New York Herald-Tribune expressed the view that the United Nations had reached the most serious crisis in its short "but already tempestuous career," and asserted that it is a crisis between the fundamental viewpoints from which the Russians and the western powers have looked at the problem of world organization. According to the Tribune, the Russians regard UNO as an instrument for receiving, registering and helping to execute previously agreed decisions of the great powers, while the western powers regard UNO as something with a moral authority of its own, capable of bringing settlements or agreements between the great and lesser, or among lesser nations.

The New York Times said that the inevitable and in any case a long-pending showdown between UNO and Russia has come, the outcome of which, should it be a victory for UNO, will be a victory in which nobody will rejoice for it will neither be the victory of Russia nor that of the world. The Times said "It must still be hoped that the situation is not beyond the skill of diplomats."

• • •

FOOD

Editorial pages throughout the country continued to emphasize the need for full support of efforts to relieve hunger in the world. The Chicago Sun supported Herbert Lehman, retiring director of UNRRA, who said that rationing should be resumed so that "we may make our maximum contribution to the war against starvation." The Sun further urged creation of a world pool from which a genuinely international authority could make public and non-profit requisitions.

The New York Herald-Tribune criticized the UNRRA council's decision at its Atlantic City convention as "too tentative an approach to the threat of mass starvation in those countries which have fought our common enemy," and said that while the council urges drastic steps, it omits concrete formulae to give them force.

FRANCE

The New York Herald-Tribune termed President Gouin's statement that France "is determined to break away from narrow protectionism and to do what she can to promote an exchange of goods and services among nations," as one in line with American policy.

The Washington, D.C., Star, discussing the recent press interview given by French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault said its highlight was the economic assistance so urgently needed by France, and if aid cannot be acquired from the United States, then France must "turn elsewhere." The Star assumed that "elsewhere" meant the Soviet Union and felt that the loan mission is being handicapped by French Communist pressure within the coalition government.

PHILIPPINES

The Spokane, Wash., Spokesman Review editorializing on the Philippine "Difficult Problems," pointed to the tasks facing the local authorities in regard to collaborationists and stressed that trials conducted against Japanese generals Yamashita and Homma were easy because they were "responsible military commanders of an enemy army of occupation." The review urged that "Americans should look" to the Filipinos with understanding and sympathy as they bring their quislings to justice, and as they tackle the political and economic problems that reconstruction and complete independence will bring them this year.

The Los Angeles Times said that the Philippines are at the mercy of a dangerous inflation and with tangled politics which are the result of the "flood of Japanese pesos" which created a serious situation in Manila banking houses. Another Philippine problem, commented the Times, lies in the flood of charges and counter-charges of collaboration. The Times believes that all these problems should be solved before the Philippines are given independence, for "it is to Manila that many colonies and imperial possessions in the Far East are looking for leadership and guidance in their own quest for liberty."

EVENTS IN BRIEF

In an effort to stamp out the spreading epidemics, UNRRA is rushing vaccine and medical supplies to cholera-infested Canton and Hankow and to the bubonic plague areas of Southeast and North China.

* * *

A new centrifuge type influenza vaccine which was created and developed during the war by biochemist Dr. Wendell M. Stanley, is reported by New York World Telegram to provide immunity against the disease.

* * *

In order to reduce the hazards of possible mass destruction of the nation's military potential the United States Army and Navy have set up a joint committee to study and coordinate information on underground industrial sites.

* * *

An air transport bilateral agreement, similar to the bilateral agreement concluded between the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom, was signed last week in Paris by French and United States representatives.

* * *

First letters bearing the official New York UNO postmark, which consists of the regulation U.S. postage meter stamp flanked on one side by the official UNO symbol, were in the mails March 26.

* * *

A SCAP directive last week prohibited the conversion of Bank of Taiwan and Bank of Chosen notes in Japan by repatriates owing to the uncertain status and value of these notes.

* * *

A census registration of foreign residents in Shanghai will commence in the near future when residents' certificates will be issued, the Municipal Government announced early this week.

* * *

The Glavlit, the central Soviet censorship authority, last week restored to foreign correspondents the right to see their messages after they have been censored and before they are transmitted abroad. During the past months correspondents had no knowledge of what happened to their stories after submission to censorship.

* * *

To make available larger stocks of grain for starving nations abroad and to assure equal distribution in the United States, the Agriculture Department announced a drastic curtailment on the use of grain for feeding livestock and poultry.

* * *

The Tobacco Association of the United States is planning to protest to the State Department the latest revision by the Chinese Government of customs regulations which would greatly reduce the export of American leaf tobacco to China. Local tobacco representatives advised their stateside offices that the Chinese Government decreed strict control on tobacco imports.

* * *

Three armed bandits halted five busses on the Nanking-Wuhu highway in broad daylight last week and escaped with 33 gold rings, CNC$40,000,000 in paper currency and one pistol. The robbery occurred 16 miles from Nanking.

* * *

Action against the Asiatic land tenure bill now before the South Africa Union parliament, was urged by the Chinese Youth Club at Johannesburg in a cable to Chungking last week. "The bill is not only detrimental to our rights but an insult to our national honor," the cable said.

* * *

Four Japanese have been sentenced in Manila to the gallows for the shooting and beheading of 32 Filipino and Chinese civilians on Cebu Island in January, 1945.

* * *

The latest Salvation Army Drive for Funds showed a total of CNC$3,676,640 and US$244 in a statement published by Army's headquarters here.

* * *

The American people have contributed nearly US$80,000,000 for Russian relief, according to an announcement of the American Society for Russian Relief, Inc., in New York. A representative of the Society said these donations were "friendship in action."

* * *

The ratification of the Sino-Siamese Treaty signed at Bangkok last January, took place in Chungking March 28, with the meeting of Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs and Luang Sitsayamkam, Siamese Under-Secretary and Chief of the Goodwill Mission to China.

* * *

A cultural treaty between China and Panama was signed at Panama City on March 27 which aims at promoting the exchange of culture between both countries and better friendly relations between both peoples. The first Minister to China is in San Francisco awaiting ship accommodation.

* * *

The bartering of tung-oil for cotton in the United States has been reported from New York and a fair quantity of tung-oil has thus been disposed of at 35 cents per pound f.o.b. Shanghai.

Instructors To Be Trained In U.S.

INSTRUCTORS for 22 military schools all over China will be trained in the United States and 350 young Army, Navy and Air Force officers will go to that country in August for a year's training. This program is designed to fit into the reorganization of the Chinese Army to 60 divisions by September, 1947, and this will require a highly trained officer corps who will be taught in the 22 schools.

All candidates for training in the United States will be screened by the U.S. military authorities in China.

U.S. Paper Accuses Formosa Officials

THE Washington (D.C.) Post editorially charged the Chinese in Formosa of behaving in that area "exactly as they accuse the Russians, no doubt justly, of having behaved in Manchuria."

According to the latest reports, the Post wrote, the Chinese in Formosa had "instituted a regime of terror, wholesale looting and even downright highway robbery." This indicated that the Chinese were attempting to enrich themselves at the expense of Formosans, "thus showing a lack of responsibility toward the administrative task associated with the surrender of Japan," the paper added.

It is to be hoped, the Post said, that "Chiang Kai-shek who has sent a delegation of riff-raff among his officialdom to these important duties, will take steps to clean up the Formosan situation," the Post concluded.

Who's Who in China

DR. S. Y. LIU, director general of the Alien Property Administration, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei Area; born in Foochow, Fukien, May 23, 1900; B.Sc., University of Pennsylvania; M.B.A., Northwestern University; Ph.D., London School of Economics; professor of Economics, National Central University, 1928-

Dr. S. Y. Liu (Liu Kun-yung)
(劉攻芸)

30; director, Accounting Department, Bank of China, 1930-5; deputy director-general, Central Trust of China, 1935-8; director general, Postal Remittances and Savings Bank, 1938-42; secretary general, Joint Board of the Four Government Banks, 1942-5; deputy chairman, All National Troop-Comforting Association; resident supervisor, Bank of China, and director, Farmers Bank of China, since 1944; member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang; director general, Central Trust of China, since 1945; other positions now held, president, Sino-British Cultural Association, Shanghai Chapter; member, Board of Directors, People's Foreign Relations Association, Shanghai Chapter; address: Alien Property Administration, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei Area, Shanghai.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

ARTHUR AND THEODORE SOPHER, two French real estate merchants, arraigned before the Shanghai High Court, denied charges that they had acted as propagandists for the enemy and declared that their 340 articles during the war were of purely economic character. "Writing is our hobby, and real estate is our business," the Sopher brothers declared.

* * *

DR. T. V. SOONG, President of the Executive Yuan, since his arrival here has conferred with local officials to devise measures to ease the local food situation. He likewise received Dr. S. Y. Liu, Chairman of the Supervisory Committee of the Alien Property Administration.

* * *

GENERAL CHENG CHIEH-MIN, Government Commissioner of the Executive Headquarters in Peiping, who arrived here from Chungking, has been appointed to succeed General Tai Li as Director of the Bureau of Investigation and Statistics of the National Military Council.

* * *

GENERAL CHENG CHEN, Chinese Army Chief Of Staff, was elected chairman of the United Nations Military Staff Committee, which is now working on the command and strength of a world-wide military organization to be at the disposal of UNO.

* * *

THE LATE GENERAL TAI LI, whose body is now lying at Nanking, will be posthumously promoted to the rank of full general of the army and publicly buried after the return of the Government to Nanking.

* * *

MAO TSE-TUNG, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, may be forced for reasons of ill health to remain out of active politics for another year.

* * *

HENRY C. FENN, lecturer in Chinese at Yale University, left his post to become president of the college of Chinese studies at Peiping. He will reestablish the college which was forced to evacuate its campus after the Japanese invasion.

* * *

HERBERT HOOVER, former President of the United States, will travel to India on his present mission of inspecting food conditions throughout the world. Hoover, speaking in Paris, said that if the present flow of supplies were to cease for even a month, "there would be wholesale loss of life."

MAJ. GEN. PATRICK HURLEY, former United States ambassador to China, charged that the solemn commitment of the Atlantic Charter has been violated and repudiated by the United States, while China was the only nation which had adhered to these principles.

* * *

LORD GORT, Commander of the British Expeditionary Forces in France at the outbreak of the last war and one-time governor of Malta, died in London last week.

* * *

WILHELM HOHENZOLLERN, "Crown Prince of Germany," expressed his willingness to serve his fatheriand if Germany should ever want a king. Describing the Russians as imperialists, Wilhelm said: "I am glad you (America) have got the atomic bomb."

* * *

GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL was voted thanks by the People's Political Council, in session at Chungking, for his efforts in bringing about China's unity and democracy.

* * *

ARTHUR C. CALVIN, former Director of the American Red Cross China Relief Operation, has been appointed director of ARC Civilian Relief for the Far East Theater of Operations, and will shortly move to Tokyo.

* * *

A. P. T. SAH, Secretary General of the Academia Sinica, recently arrived in New York from the UNO conference where he was technical adviser to the Chinese delegation.

* * *

SUMNER WELLES, former Under-Secretary of State, declared in a radio broadcast from Washington that starvation abroad constituted the greatest danger to the United States in its attempt to build a peaceful world.

* * *

CARDINAL THOMAS TIEN arrived in New York aboard a trans-Atlantic plane from Paris for an indefinite stay in the United States. The cardinal will be the guest of Cardinal Francis J. Spellman.

* * *

JOSE GIRAL, President of the exiled Spanish Republican Government, expressed hopes that recognition of his government would shortly be forthcoming from the majority of the powers.

* * *

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR denied reports last week alleging that he has large holdings or commercial interests in the Philippines, or that his staff officers have been engaged in business operations there.

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Siam Releases War Criminals, No Trial

SIAM nearly earned itself the enviable reputation of being the only former Axis Ally to start war crimes trials on its own initiative. A dispatch from Bangkok said that former Premier Phibun Songkram will be tried for having collaborated with the Japanese and for leading the country into a war of aggression. A number of war criminals, including the erstwhile premier and "national leader" Field Marshal Songkram were arrested shortly after the repudiation by the new government of the war declaration on the United States and Britain last August.

This distinction, however, was not earned by Siam as the Siamese Legation in Washington announced that all war criminals were freed on a decision of the Siamese High Court, there being a special provision in the Constitution that no person is to be tried retroactively, i.e. should not suffer for offenses committed prior to the promulgation of the law. The High Court ruled that since the war crimes in question were committed before the passage of the Siamese War Crimes Act after V-J Day the accused parties could not be legally tried.

Previous reports indicated that ex-Premier Songkram had braced himself for the trials, having enlisted the aid of former Chief Judge of the Appeal Court, reputedly at a fee of 2,000,000 ticals (US$135,000).

India Independence Appears On Horizon?

THE oft-delayed and long expected independence of India is reportedly being negotiated between the British Cabinet mission, headed by Sir Stafford Cripps, and India's political leaders. The mission is said to have wide powers to air the country's independence.

The first contact was made with Dr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, by Sir Stafford Cripps and another member of the mission.

The next meeting between mission members and India's representatives reportedly is to be with Mahatma Gandhi, who is due in New Delhi from Poona.

China Air Scouts Body Inaugurated

HEADED by the San Min Chu I Corps, reportedly 10,000 students and members of the various youth organizations attended a rally at the Auditorium, the former seat of the Hai Alai game, when the Air Scouts of China came into being. The aim of the organization will be to encourage Chinese youth to fly and in general to popularize aeronautics, with the object of strengthening the national air defense.

Courses to be conducted by the organization will include piloting, radio operation, gliding excercises, and mechanical and electrical engineering. Lu Tsung, at present serving with the Chinese Air Force will lead the Scouts in the fulfilment of their program.

The present membership consists of 14 young men and 10 young women, among whom are St. John's and Futan University students.

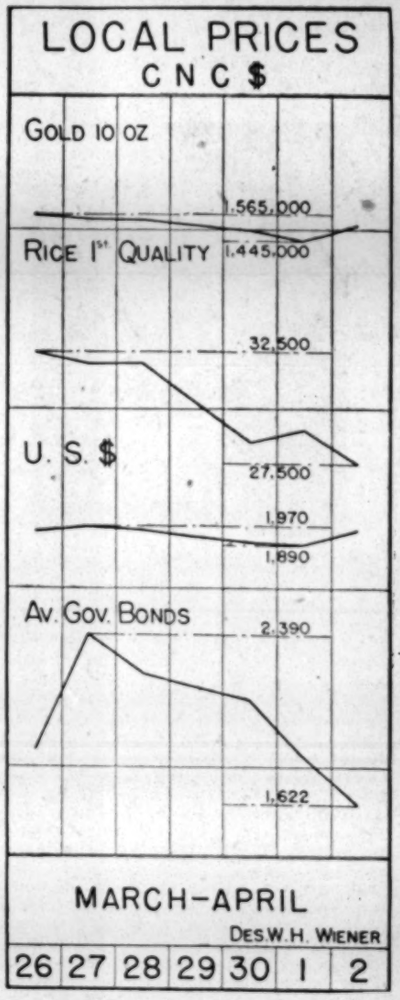
Mayor Chien Ta-chun attended the ceremony of oath-taking and later presented the newly formed Air Scouts with flags.

Soviets Pay Up UNO Assessment

WHEN Russia's delegate to the UNO Security Council walked out, following an impasse over the Iranian dispute, it was feared that the Soviet Union might leave the organization altogether in spite of Joseph Stalin's assurance a few days earlier that he placed great faith in UNO as an instrument capable of preserving world peace.

These doubts were dispelled, however, shortly after when it was announced that Russia had paid up her part in the maintenance and operation of UNO. Russia became the first of the 51 United Nations to pay up her share which amounted to US$1,723,000.

The Russian delegates, meanwhile, although abstaining from the procedure of the Security Council which continued to take measures to ease the situation over the Iran dispute, participated in the council's committee which decided on the rules for the conduct of business of the council.



The United States Fourth Marines Regiment which guarded the International Settlement from 1927 to 1941, is back in China, incorporated as an infantry unit in the Third Marines Brigade with headquarters at Tsingtao.

• • •

An Associated Press report from Tientsin says that in accidents involving Marine equipment the United States Government is called on to pay CNC$-100,000 for each Chinese life lost and CNC$135,000 damages for the life of a mule.

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Government May Be Reorganized April 10

BEFORE the reorganization of the Chinese Central Government can be carried out, the parties other than the Kuomintang must present their nominations for the posts in the State Council and the Executive Yuan, the Chinese cabinet.

It is generally expected that this reorganization will take place on or about April 10, and this opinion was expressed by a number of Chinese dailies in Chungking.

President Chiang Kai-shek, reporting to the People's Political Council, declared that prior to the convocation of the National Assembly on May 5, which could adopt a Permanent constitution, the Provisional Constitution for the period of political tutelage still provided the only legal basis for the National Government. Communist demands for completely discarding the Provisional Constitution, adopted by the National People's Convention on May 12, 1931, would mean the overthrow of the present Government, he said.

This would only lead to chaos and confusion, the President declared. The Government, however, is determined to broaden the basis of the National Government during the interim period before the adoption of the Permanent Constitution by the National Assembly.

The President further declared that the 2nd Plenary Session of the Kuomintang CEC had fully endorsed the PCC agreement. He also promised local self-government to the people of the Northeast as soon as China recovers full sovereignty over all the provinces.

Chiang, Wedemeyer Exchange Awards

THE highest award the United States can bestow upon a foreigner was presented to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek by Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer shortly before a conference slated at the former's residence in Chungking. The presentation was not expected by the Generalissimo when General Wedemeyer and General Alvin Gillem, who is acting for General George C. Marshall, drove up to the President's home and pinned the Distinguished Service Medal on his breast.

At a banquet held in honor of General Wedemeyer, who since has left for the United States, the Generalissimo presented, in turn, the Order of the Blue Sky and White Sun, which is usually given for meritorious service against foreign aggression.

* * *

An estimated 400,000 soft coal miners in the United States went on strike April 1, following the expiration of the collective bargaining contract. A. F. of L. President John L. Lewis said that there would be no picketing.

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

The Alaska Highway and other defense projects in northeast Canada will be officially transferred to Canada, the development of the projects having been held under the auspices of the permanent joint board of defense. Fiorello La Guardia, chairman of the U.S. section of the board will be present at the ceremonies.

* * *

An appropriation of US$50,000,000 to the Army was urged by Major General Leslie R. Groves in the Senate Appropriations Committee to enable atomic bomb research and the construction of atomic bombs.

* * *

In order to provide textile goods for the domestic market a nine percent reduction in the cotton textile export quota for the next three months has been ordered by the Civilian Production Board. Some 22,000,000 yards of cotton textile goods will be affected.

* * *

To provide temporary homes for war veterans the House Appropriations Committee approved a new fund of US$254,000,000 and will cover about 102,000 units of temporary housing. The Committee previously approved US$191,000,000 for 100,000 house units for veterans and their dependents.

* * *

The 400-mile stretch of railway from Laoyao on the coast to Laoyang in Honan province has been repaired and is now functioning. The Lunghai railway is the longest stretch of railway restored to operation in North China.

* * *

About 95,000 bales of Brazilian cotton were cleared from the port of Santos to Shanghai between February 24 and March 4.

* * *

The production of motorcars and trucks in the United States was expected to pass the 40,000 unit mark last week for the first time since February 1942, week the war cut off civilian production. The previous week's output was reported at 37,275 units. The rise in output will affect Ford, Dodge, Chrysler, Plymouth, De Soto, Hudson and Nash cars.

Sumatra's tea production in 1944 was estimated at 6,000,000 half-kilos, only 10 percent of the 1941 output. Of 2,600,000 acres of tea plantations in Java taken over by the Japanese in 1942, 22 percent were uprooted by the enemy.

* * *

Sugar stocks discovered in Java total 1,400,000 tons and other stocks may be hidden in the interior. World production of the commodity for 1945-46 was estimated at 24,600,000 tons as compared with the world's pre-war consumption of 30,000,000 tons.

* * *

UNRRA is reported to have purchased 25,000 tons of wheat from the Australian Wheat Board for shipment to China in the near future.

* * *

Exports of chemicals and allied products from the United States are expected to be double the 1937 and 1938 levels. The American Chemical Society estimates the exports at US$325,000,000 for 1946.

* * *

Following the extension of the US$33,000,000 credit by the Export-Import Bank, the Chinese Supply Mission in New York is reported to be requesting 25,000 to 30,000 bales of raw cotton for shipment to this city. These requests cover former Japanese as well as private Chinese mills.

* * *

According to the Shanghai Municipal Government Cost of Living index released last week, the general index of HCL has risen by 49 percent as compared with February figures.

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A shipment of 30,000 tons of slack coal from Canada to China has been contracted by the West Canadian Collieries at Blairmore, Calgary, Alberta.

* * *

Luxuries now en route to China, which have been banned under the new import regulations, will be returned to their respective shippers on the same freighters, according to a statement by Customs officials.

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NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Japanese Artist

THE NEW SUN, By Taro Yashima. New York: Henry Holt and Company. 1943. 310 pp. US$2.75. Reviewed by Urii Sdobnikoff.

THAT all Japanese are not self-satisfied sadists may be a truism to some and may be a piece of news to others. Taro Yashima, a young Japanese artist, presents a graphic record of his life and struggle under the militarists, and the result is a pleasant and gratifying surprise.

The New Sun is a long series of half-page black-and-white drawings with laconic captions which unfold the typical story of the life and sufferings of a progressive soul under fascism. While the setting and the people are Japanese without mistake, their experiences and their persecutors pass beyond the borders of Japan. The story may have been told in any other country where militarism and fascism were rampant: Germany, Italy and elsewhere.

One is liable to forget that Taro Yashima is a Japanese when he tells of his quest for reality, how he and his artist friends felt that they had to find a power rising up in the people which could "stop the militarism, the oppression, the fascism of our time." They felt that there was metal hidden in the people which artists had never mined before. These thoughts bridge the racial gap, or, for that matter any other gap, between peoples of different language and pigmentation. Art is long, in the sense that it knows no ethnical limitations.

From Yashima's testimony it may be gathered that Van Gogh, Rembrandt and Beethoven were the people who inspired him to seek and to struggle and finally to arrive at the conclusion that in any historical period the artist belongs to the people who are creating history. And this thought led him to join the underground movement in a counter-propaganda struggle against the racial and imperialistic teachings of the Japanese militarist alumni. The restlessness of his spirit also led him to the Bridge House proper—the Tokkoka.

Every one of the 300-odd impressions is a story in itself, a moment in the artist's life, at times expressed through a symbol. The effect of Beethoven's music on himself, for example, Yashima depicts as a sort of sunrise interwoven with the Ascension and the Second Coming of Christ. The birthpangs of his wife he sees as a grotesque whirlpool with an umbillical cord and foetus in the center. Nightmares in jail he shows as a reluctant body in space carried on forcibly into nowhere, or a pressing blackness over the huddled bodies of the prisoners on the stone floor.

The only flaw in the artist's approach, it seems, is the lack of typification: looking back the reader can hardly imagine what Yashima's wife, his friends, and he himself looked like. The story leaves no types to remember, with the possible exception of his jailers. People on Yashima's side are mostly abstract souls, while his persecutors are mainly bodies. This, however, may have its own significance by clearly showing both the intellectual aspect of progress and the physical character of reaction.

There is force and conviction in his story. Yashima does not draw for art for art's sake: he has felt and thought through every incident depicted in his autobiography and leaves a part of himself in his pictures, which range from cartoons to monumental paneaux.

Oligarchy

JAPAN'S WAR ECONOMY *by T. A. Bisson. New York: Institute of Pacific Relations and the Macmillan Company. $3.50. 267 pp. Reviewed by Foster Rhea Dulles in the New York Herald Tribune Book Review.*

IN his earlier studies of Japanese and American foreign policy, T. A. Bisson has set an unusually high standard for careful, objective and thoroughly documented analyses of the politics of eastern Asia. In his new book, written for the Institute of Pacific Relations, he has examined Japan's war economy with the same care and thoroughness. Although all the necessary material was not available when he completed his study in September 1945, he has brought together a mass of pertinent facts illustrating how the Japanese government mobilized the country's industrial resources.

Mr. Bisson discusses in detail the various programs for economic administration that were developed during the war years, the recurrent crises in trying to meet the ever-growing demand for increased production, and the struggle for control over the national economy between the militarists and the Zaibatsu. On the latter point, however, he very definitely states that at no time did the government, and even less the militarists, succeed in asserting control against the will of the forces dominating Japanese industry.

"The power concentrated in the hands of the great monopolies, and thereby the economic and political strength of the Zaibatsu," he writes, "was vastly increased during the course of the Pacific war... In addition to taking full advantage of the natural incentives present in the situation, the business leaders obtained the backing of government authority in pushing the cartelization of Japanese economy to a new high level."

In a brief glance into the future, Mr. Bisson declares that while the industrial structure of Japan has been greatly weakened by defeat and the country has been deprived of important raw materials, there still remains the problem of seeing to it that the Zaibatsu are not given the opportunity to rebuild their old power. In common with almost all experts on the Far East, he firmly believes that the creation of a new democratic regime in Japan is the only means whereby their stranglehold upon Japan's national economy may be broken and the way cleared for the creation of a truly peaceful Japan. To remove the militarists and leave the old industrial oligarchy intact, he states, would be to repeat the mistakes that were made in the case of Germany after the last war.

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44	24	8	2	4	42	74	6	車次 TRAIN NO.	73	41	43	23	7	1	3	5
4th Class	3rd Class		Exp.	Exp.	2,3 Local	2,3 Local	Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS	2,3 Local	2,3 Local	4th Class	3rd Class		Exp.	Exp.	Night Exp.
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7.03	12.23	12.04	13.02	15.46	21.30		1.58	A		6.20	7.05	13.05	17.50	12.27	15.10	2.00
7.22	12.50	12.14	13.15	16.00			2.13	D 武進 WUCHIN A			6.30	12.36	17.36	12.12	14.54	1.39
8.47	14.49	13.11	14.11	17.01			3.19	A			5.05	10.29	16.33	11.18	13.39	0.20
8.52	15.00	13.14	14.16	17.05			3.24	D 丹陽 TANYANG A			4.54	10.24	16.30	11.14	13.34	0.13
		13.51						A					15.58			
		13.53						D 鎮江南站 CHINKIANG SOUTH A					15.56			
9.55	15.55	14.01	14.54	17.43			4.10	A			3.40	9.30	15.47	10.36	12.56	23.17
10.30	16.10	14.07	15.07	17.51			4.22	D 鎮江 CHINKIANG A			3.17	9.12	15.42	10.25	12.41	23.05
13.10	18.20	15.40	16.30	19.25			6.00	↓ A 南京 NANKING D			1.00	7.00	14.00	9.00	11.00	21.00

FARE LIST

STATIONS	站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI	上海							
QUINSAN	崑山	52	540.00	720.00	360.00	450.00	180.00	225.00
WUHSIEN	吳縣	86	810.00	990.00	540.00	630.00	270.00	315.00
WUSIH	無錫	129	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	950.00	390.00	480.00
WUCHIN	武進	167	1,530.00	1,890.00	1,020.00	1,200.00	510.00	600.00
TANYANG	丹陽	212	1,980.00	2,520.00	1,320.00	1,590.00	660.00	795.00
CHINKIANG	鎮江	242	2,250.00	2,790.00	1,500.00	1,770.00	750.00	885.00
NANKING	南京	311	2,880.00	3,600.00	1,920.00	2,280.00	960.00	1,140.00

滬杭線 SHANGHAI HANGCHOW LINE
TIME TABLE

11	61	31	車次 TRAIN NO.	32	12	62
Express	2,3,4 Class	2,3 Class	站名 STATIONS	2,3 Class	Express	2,3,4 Class
7.00	7.50	15.15	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A ↑	13.45	19.30	22.35
7.15	8.09	15.35	A	13.25	19.15	22.16
7.25	8.19	15.40	D 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST A	13.20	19.05	22.11
8.14	9.24	16.45	A	12.12	18.16	21.07
8.19	8.30	16.50	D 松江 SUNGKIANG A	12.07	18.11	21.02
9.30	11.04	18.28	A	10.38	17.00	19.35
9.42	11.13	18.40	D 嘉興 KASHING A	10.26	16.48	19.25
10.16	11.52	19.19	A	9.38	16.14	18.42
10.18	11.54	19.21	D 峽石 HASHA A	9.36	16.12	18.40
10.53	12.39	20.07	A	8.51	15.37	17.51
10.58	12.44	20.14	D 長安 CHANGAN A	8.46	15.32	17.46
12.00	14.00	21.30	↓ A 杭州 HANGCHOW D	7.30	14.30	16.30

FARE LIST

STATIONS	站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI	上海							
SUNGKIANG	松江	45	450.00	632.00	300.00	290.00	150.00	495.00
KASHING	嘉興	99	900.00	1,080.00	600.00	690.00	300.00	345.00
HASHA	峽石	125	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	960.00	390.00	480.00
CHANGAN	長安	151	1,440.00	1,800.00	960.00	1,140.00	480.00	570.00
HANGCHOW	杭州	190	1,710.00	2,070.00	1,140.00	1,320.00	570.00	660.00

華中鐵路管理委員會
CENTRAL CHINA RAILWAY ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION

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